



MISSOURI

The Afterschool Investments project has developed profiles for each state to provide a snapshot of the “state of afterschool,” as well as an opportunity to compare afterschool activities across the country. This profile provides key data and descriptions of the afterschool landscape, which includes a range of out-of-school time programming that can occur before and after school, on weekends, and during summer months. It is designed to serve as a resource for policymakers, administrators, and providers.

Statewide Initiatives

► **Missouri Afterschool State Network (MASN).** The Missouri AfterSchool Network (MASN) was developed as a statewide joint venture with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) and University of Missouri 4-H Center for Youth Development to support high-quality afterschool programs across the state. MASN has received funding from the C.S. Mott Foundation since 2002 to support network activities. In addition to DESE and 4-H, which provides funding, organizational infrastructure, and resources, MASN’s partners include other state agencies and regional/state afterschool organizations. In 2005, MASN received a Mott Foundation Innovations Grant to develop an integrated system for afterschool program quality improvement. MASN has engaged professionals around the state through a series of Afterschool Summits, opportunities to shape MASN products, and collaborations on a statewide agenda

Other key recent MASN accomplishments include:

- A strong governance Board that administers all network activities;
- *The Kansas and Missouri Core Competencies for Youth Development Professionals* was developed in collaborations with the Kansas Enrichment Network (KEN) and Opportunities in a Professional Education Network (OPEN) Initiative.
- *The Missouri Afterschool Program Standards* were piloted with more than 200 afterschool programs and formalized through regional focus groups. These standards were created to guide the quality improvement efforts for all afterschool programs, school or community based, elementary through the teen years.
- *The Missouri Afterschool Program Self-Assessment* is a quality improvement tool that was piloted with more than 200 afterschool programs and formalized through regional focus groups. With the *Missouri Afterschool Program Standards* as its framework, the self-assessment is structured to help professionals reflect on the quality of their own program, identify priorities for improvement, and create plans to reach their own goals for program quality.

Quick Facts

Demographics

Total population, 2008:	5,911,605
Number of children ages 5-12, 2008:	612,103
Percent of population, 2008:	10.4%
Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch:	39.2 %
Percent of K-12 students in Title I “Schoolwide” schools:	15.8%

For more demographic information, visit <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/statedata/statepro/index.html>

Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF)

• CCDF Administrative Overview

Administering agency:
Department of Social Services
Children’s Division

Total FFY09 federal and state CCDF funds:\$171,566,473

FFY09 total federal share:\$136,338,541

FFY09 state MOE plus match:\$35,227,932

FFY09 School Age & Resource and Referral Targeted Funds: \$347,758

FFY09 Tribal CCDF Allocation: \$0

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Funding:

State ARRA Discretionary Allocation (including Targeted Funds).....\$38,681,713

Tribal ARRA Discretionary Allocation...\$0



- Missouri Afterschool Resource Center is a service made possible through MASN's contract with the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. The Resource Center is staffed by a Coordinator and 7 Afterschool Regional Educators who provide training and technical assistance to over 300 programs statewide.
- MASN's technical assistance package, "The Road to Quality", is designed to provide customized service based on an individual program's priorities. Depending on a program's needs and interests, a program can choose assistance with state licensure, state or national accreditation, or participate in MASN's own system of quality improvement built on the *Missouri Afterschool Program Standards*. The standards were implemented throughout the state by the six Afterschool Regional Educators of MASN.
- An afterschool curriculum that is aligned with State standards.
- Through a stakeholder engagement campaign of regional, then statewide, Afterschool Summits and collaborations with other organizations such as MOSAC² and the OPEN Initiative, MASN has advanced the afterschool movement into a formal *Missouri Afterschool Action Plan*. The Action Plan identifies the necessary steps for the community to take in support of afterschool professionals and programs through efforts in increasing quality, funding/sustainability, public policy, and public awareness.

▶ **Gubernatorial and Legislative support.** In 2002, when Missouri was one of the original states to receive a Mott Grant to start a Network, the Missouri AfterSchool Network (MASN) was engaged in discussions with key legislators and the Governor's office. Through the efforts of the current Governor, the Commissioner of the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) and key legislators, MASN receives \$75,000 of General Revenue funds through DESE. These funds come annually to MASN and will help address sustainability. In 2006, Missouri was also awarded a National Governor's Association Grant to host a Governor's Summit on afterschool to demonstrate the importance of afterschool and build a stronger coalition throughout the state. Missouri's Governor held six additional summits around the state and used State funds to cover all expenses above the grant award. MASN will continue to strengthen the ties with the Governor's office, key legislators, DESE, the private sector, other state agencies and organizations.

For fiscal year 2007–2008, the Governor placed \$1 million dollars for Afterschool Grants in the budget. These funds will be equally divided between a grant for grades K-12 in the area of mathematics, science, technology, and/or engineering and a grant for grades K-8 in the area of Health Initiatives. This is the first use of General Funds for afterschool in many years. The Governor has expressed his approval for MASN to pursue additional funding next year to meet sustainability goals.

▶ **CCDF Quality Dollars for Afterschool.** Since 1996, Missouri's Department of Social Services (DSS) and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) have collaborated to provide \$1.4 million of CCDF quality set-aside funds for the School-Age Community Grant/Contract Program (SAC). This program provides grants/contracts for before and afterschool programs in public schools.

Through a Memorandum of Agreement, DSS and DESE may provide grants to public school districts that encourage before and afterschool programs to be accredited.

Notable Local Initiatives

▶ **Missouri School Age Community Coalition (MOSAC2).** The Missouri School Age Community Coalition (MOSAC2) was developed in 1993 out of the need for an organized network to support afterschool professionals as the state affiliate for the National AfterSchool Association. MOSAC2 hosts an annual Afterschool Professional Development Institute and Conference for Afterschool Professionals and has worked with other states to develop, implement, and grant a Youth Development Credential.

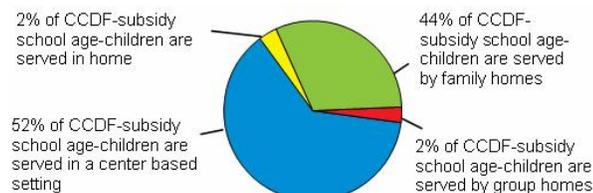
Quick Facts (continued)

FFY07 Total Quality

Expenditures:\$28,982,897

Percent of children receiving CCDF subsidies who are ages 5-12:.....36.0%

• Settings



Missouri

• Uses of CCDF Targeted Funds and Quality Dollars for Afterschool

"Resource and referral and school-age" targeted funds: The funds may be used toward funding for an After School Resource Center (ASRC) and for public school districts to enhance before and after school programs. The ASRC provides training and other resources to after school programs. The school age grants encourage programs to become accredited and promote quality activities around developmental benchmarks for children in care.

Other quality activities:

The funds may be used for comprehensive consumer education, grants or loans to providers to assist in meeting state and local standards, and to monitor licensing and regulatory requirements. They can also be used for professional development, improving childcare providers' salaries, activities promoting inclusive childcare, youth focused health programs, and activities which increase parental choice.

• Provider Reimbursement Rates

Label assigned by state for school-age rate category:School-age

Maximum rate for center-based school-age category:\$15.75/day

Notes: Rates vary by area. Rate areas for school-age are divided into six groups of counties and "Rest of State." Rates for metro areas (Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis City, and St. Louis counties) are given.

Maximum rate for family child care school-age category:\$21.00/day

Maximum rate for license exempt school-age category:\$15.80/day

Standardized monthly center-based school-age rate:\$315.00

Are separate subsidy rates established for different age ranges? No

- ▶ **Kansas City Before & After School Child Care/Local Investment Commission (LINC).** The Kansas City School District provided a before- and afterschool program for 12 years. Facing decreasing desegregation dollars and extensive budget cuts, the school district realized that it could not provide the services, known as Extended Day, beyond the 1998-99 school year without community support. An advisory task force composed of individuals from every sector, including parents, community leaders, funders, providers, and other organizations was formed to identify a solution to save the Extended Day program. The community-driven before- and after-school model the task force developed includes a central coordinating organization to oversee and manage Extended Day. In 1999, the Local Investment Commission (LINC) accepted responsibility for this role and began coordinating before- and after-school child care programs at 45 Kansas City schools. In 2002, over 6,800 students were enrolled in the program, as well as over 2,800 in summer programs, at 18 schools. Administrative and financial responsibilities are now shared by multiple parties with LINC serving as the lead agency. Anchor funding includes child care subsidies, sliding scale parent fees, reimbursements from the Bureau of Nutrition Programs, and Title I support for academic enrichment activities.
- ▶ **St. Louis for Kids.** During 1997-98, St. Louis 2004 met with citizens in region-wide forums and actively engaged more than 1,500 volunteers who developed plans to improve the region. The public ranked accessible, high-quality, non-school hour programs for kids as one of their top priorities. Following the regional forums, St. Louis 2004 convened a citizens' work group consisting of educators, youth development providers, social service workers, parents, and others. The work group developed the vision and long-term goals of "Safe Places for Kids." The board of the Regional Violence Prevention Initiative voted to adopt the vision of "Safe Places" as its sole mission. St. Louis for Kids works in partnership with neighborhood leaders and providers to develop high-quality, non-school hour programs and the organizational capacity to deliver them. Activities include encouraging program development, linking qualified providers to neighborhoods that want programs, locating funding sources, providing information on "best practices," facilitating program provider collaboratives, linking programs to technical assistance, and making grants to support program expansion.

Statewide Organizations

National AfterSchool Association Affiliate:

Missouri School Age Community Coalition (MOSAC2)
P.O. Box 410070
Kansas City, MO 64141-0070
Phone: 816- 410-8410

Statewide Child Care Resource & Referral Network:

Missouri Childcare Resource and Referral Network
4236 Lindell Boulevard.
St. Louis, MO 63108
Phone: 314-535-1459
Fax: 314-754-0330
Web: <http://www.moccrn.org>

Statewide Afterschool Network:

Missouri AfterSchool Network
University of Missouri 4-H Center for Youth Development
807 Clark Hall
Columbia, MO 65211
Phone: 800-210-2469
Web: <http://www.moasn.org/>

Additional Resources

State Child Care Administrators:

<http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/statedata/dirs/display.cfm?title=ccdf>

State TANF Contacts:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/states/tanf-dr.htm>

21st Century Community Learning Centers Contacts:

<http://www.ed.gov/programs/21stcclc/contacts.html>

Quick Facts (continued)

Tiered Reimbursement Rate System:

Providers accredited by a recognized accrediting organization receive an increase of 20% above the providers' base rate or the state maximum reimbursement rate, whichever is lowest.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

FFY07 state TANF transfer

to CCDF:\$23,000,000

FFY07 TANF direct spending on

child care: \$0

Program Licensing Policies

*Are there separate licensing standards governing the care of school-age children?*No

*Are there specialized requirements for center-based care for school-age children?.....*Yes

Ratio of children to adults in school-age centers:

16:1

*Are public school-based, school-age programs exempt from licensing standards?.....*No

Systems/Quality Supports

*Is there a school-age care credential offered?.....*Yes; Missouri Youth Development Credential

*Has a statewide quality rating system been developed?.....*Yes; Missouri Quality Rating System

*Are there school-age specific standards within the system?.....*Yes

Is there a statewide afterschool network in place?..... Yes; Missouri AfterSchool Network; <http://www.moasn.org/>

21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)

FY08 state formula grant

amount:\$16,390,440

Most recent competition: October 2007

Applications funded: 29

Total first year grant

awards:\$6,384,262

Fiscal agent type:

72.4% school district

27.6% other

*Licensing required?*No

Notes and Sources

Demographics

Total population, 2008: *Annual Estimates of the Population for the United States, Regions, States, and Puerto Rico: April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2008*, U.S. Census Bureau.

Number of children ages 5-12, 2008: *Estimates of the Resident Population by Single-Year of Age and Sex for the United States and States: July 1, 2007*, U.S. Census Bureau.

Percent of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunch rate, 2006: *Numbers and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2005-06*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Note: Most recent data.

Percent of K-12 students in Title I "schoolwide" schools, 2006: *Numbers and Types of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools from the Common Core of Data: School Year 2005-06*. U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC: National Center for Education Statistics. Schools enrolling at least 40 percent of students from poor families are eligible to use Title I funds for schoolwide programs that serve all children in the school. Note: Most recent data.

Child Care and Development Fund

The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is the largest federal funding source for child care. States receive a funding allocation determined by formula and have broad flexibility to design programs that provide child care subsidies for low-income children under the age of 13 and to enhance the quality of child care for all children. Federal CCDF funding consists of mandatory, matching, and discretionary funds. Federal law requires that states spend at least 4 percent of their CCDF funds as well as additional targeted funds on activities to improve the quality and availability of child care. CCDF administrative data in this and the following sections is from the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Child Care Bureau, as reported by States, unless otherwise noted.

FFY09 CCDF Allocation: Funding allocations are based on appropriation and do not reflect any reallocated or redistributed funds that may occur at a later date.

FFY09 state MOE plus match: In order to receive Federal matching funds, a state must expend Maintenance of Effort funds. Note that this does not capture actual expenditures, only the minimum required to draw down all available federal funds.

FFY09 Tribal CCDF Allocation: Federal CCDF Funds are awarded directly to Federally-recognized Indian Tribes.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) Funding: The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) appropriates an additional \$2 billion in one-time CCDF Discretionary funding available to State, Territory and Tribal Lead Agencies in FY09 as part of the economic stimulus package.

FFY07 total quality expenditures: This data includes FY07 and prior year funds expended for quality from each of the CCDF funding streams (mandatory, matching, and discretionary) and expenditures under targeted funds for infant and toddler, school-age care and resource and referral. This figure provides information obtained from state financial reports submitted for FY07.

Uses of CCDF Targeted Funds and Quality Dollars for Afterschool: Portions of CCDF discretionary funds are targeted specifically for resource and referral and school-age child care activities as well as for quality expansion. (These funds are in addition to the required 4 percent minimum quality expenditure.)

Maximum rates for school-age category: Rates are listed for center-based care, family child care, and license exempt programs; where rates vary by region or county, the rate for the most populated urban area is given.

Standardized monthly school-age rate: Monthly rate for a child, age 8, in care after school during the school year at a center in the most costly district for four hours per day, 20 days per month. Calculated (in the lowest tier of a tiered system) using information from the FY2008-2009 State CCDF Plan, including rate structures, as submitted to the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families.

Separate subsidy rates for different age ranges and Tiered Reimbursement Rate Systems: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Child Care Bureau. Report of State Plans FY2008-2009.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Child Care

In addition to spending TANF funds directly on child care, a state may transfer up to 30 percent of its TANF grant to CCDF. Expenditures represent TANF funds spent in FY07 that were awarded in FY07 and prior years. Data from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, available at: http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofs/data/2007/tanf_2007.html.

Program Licensing Policies

States with separate school-age licensing standards and states with specialized requirements for child care centers serving school-age children: National Child Care Information and Technical Assistance Center (NCCIC) and National Association for Regulatory Administration, 2007 Child Care Licensing Study, see: <http://www.naralicensing.org/displaycommon.cfm?an=1&subarticleid=160>.

Ratio of children to adults in school-age setting: Data from NCCIC, available at: <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov>.

School-based, school-age programs exempt from licensing: Research conducted by Afterschool Investments, March 2008.

Systems/Quality Supports

School-age credential: NCCIC, State Professional Development System Credentials for Individuals, see: <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/poptopics/pd-credentials.html>.

Statewide quality rating system: NCCIC, Quality Rating Systems: Definitions and Statewide Systems, see: <http://nccic.acf.hhs.gov/pubs/qrs-defsystems.html>.

Statewide afterschool network: National Network of Statewide Afterschool Networks, see: <http://www.statewideafterschoolnetworks.net/>.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program is a state formula grant. Funds flow to states based on their share of Title I, Part A funds. Data from the U.S. Department of Education 21st Century Community Learning Centers Office and the 21st CCLC Profile and Performance Information Collection System as of July 2009.

The Child Care Bureau awarded a technical assistance contract to The Finance Project for the Afterschool Investments project. The goals of the Afterschool Investments project include:

- Identifying ways that state and communities are using Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) subsidy and quality dollars to support out-of-school time programs, and sharing these practices and approaches with other states;
- Identifying administrative and implementation issues related to CCDF investments in out-of-school time programs, and providing information and context (about barriers, problems, opportunities) as well as practical tools that will help CCDF administrators make decisions; and
- Identifying other major programs and sectors that are potential partners for CCDF in supporting out-of-school time programs and providing models, strategies, and tools for coordination with other programs and sectors.

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The Afterschool Investments project's State Profiles are designed to provide a comprehensive overview of noteworthy State and local initiatives across the country. Inclusion of an initiative in the Profiles does not represent an endorsement of a particular policy or practice.